Recombinant ACC2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534567
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q18812
Gene ID	183758
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.67 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 28 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	46-258
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 46-258 aa (Q18812) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Acetylcholine-gated Chloride Channel Subunit acc-2 (residues 46-258) from Caenorhabditis elegans, a stable and soluble fragment ideal for structural and biochemical studies of acetylcholine-gated ion channel function. The full-length Acetylcholine-gated Chloride Channel Subunit acc-2 functions as a component of acetylcholine-activated chloride channels in Caenorhabditis elegans. These channels generate ionic currents in response to acetylcholine binding and may exhibit modulated properties through the formation of homomeric or heteromeric channel complexes. The protein is localized to the cell membrane as a multi-pass transmembrane protein, playing a critical role in neurotransmission and cellular signaling pathways.